

“Sept. 25. A is to-night decidedly fainter than B. A is round, B is somewhat oblong. The brightest part of A is not situate in the centre of the nebulosity, but is turned *away* from B. The nucleus of B, on the other hand, is turned *towards* A.

“Sept. 28. There being bright moonlight and a strong twilight, B was recognisable only with great difficulty.”

From the observations of September 20, 23, 25, the author deduces the following results for the apparent distance of the two heads of the comet, corresponding to the mean distance of the sun from the earth:—

Date.	Distance.	
	'	"
Sept. 20	43	2.5
23	42	16.2
25	41	54.2

The emanation of luminous matter from B coincided very nearly in direction with the line joining the two heads. The author is inclined to infer from this fact, that the phenomenon may be regarded as an indication of the effect produced by the action of the two heads upon each other, which was so strikingly illustrated by the interchanges of brightness exhibited by them during the period of their visibility.

Memoir of the celebrated Admiral Adam John De Krusenstern, the first Russian Circumnavigator. Translated from the German by his daughter, Madame Charlotte Bernhardt, and edited by Rear-Admiral Sir John Ross, C.B., &c., with a Portrait and Correspondence. London, 1856.

The subject of this Memoir was a native of Esthonia, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia. He was born in 1770. In early life he served several years in the British Navy. His subsequent career is one of the noblest which are recorded in the annals of any age or country. His labours in hydrography have obtained for him a place among the highest cultivators of nautical science. The editor has given a list of the works published by him at different times during his career. The most important of these is his *Atlas de l'Océan Pacifique* (1823-6), in two vols. folio. The number of charts is thirty-four. A detailed enumeration of them is given by the editor. Krusenstern was an associate or corresponding member of various scientific societies, including the Royal Society and the Institute of France. He died in 1846, leaving behind him a reputation for exalted moral worth and professional eminence, which will always assure him a high place among the illustrious men of his country.

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